

knowledge whatever of the condition, the burden of stating whether or not the Secretary was right.

#### Will Nullify Good.

In Chicago, for instance, you would make any judge whom the packers chose to designate, and not the experts of the Department of Agriculture, the man to decide on any question of any kind which the packers thought it worth while to dispute. You may possibly remember the recent judicial decision in Chicago in which the packers were concerned. I wish to repeat that this provision, in my judgment, which I enacted into law, nullifies the major part of the good which can be expected from the enactment of this law. You assert that the packers insist upon having a rigid inspection law passed. If they sincerely desire a rigid inspection law, they will insist upon this provision being taken out. Leaving it in is incompatible with securing a properly efficient law.

To so much of my letter as speaks of my having made innuendoes about a committee of the House, or of your knowledge of the English language, etc., it is not necessary to make any answer.

#### Attitude of Adams.

You state that if I, or my advisers, will point out specifically wherein the bill fails to accomplish my purpose, it will be promptly remedied. I am happy to tell you that I have to-day seen a member of your committee, Mr. Adams, seeking him by request of the Speaker, and I went over with him, together with Mr. McCabe and him, together with the various points in Mr. Reynolds's, the various points in which the bill, as you have reported it, fails to accomplish our purpose, and made the specific recommendations necessary in each case. Mr. Adams stated that he personally would accept the alterations we proposed.

He agrees with me that the court review proposition should be excluded. He agrees as to the dozen other changes which we think should be made. If these changes, which Mr. Adams says he thinks should be adopted, are adopted, your amendment will become as good as the Beveridge amendment in Mr. McCabe's opinion, somewhat better than the Beveridge amendment is, if unchanged.

#### Fighting Against Sham.

I care not a whit for the language of the amendment. What I am concerned with is to have it accomplish the object I have in view—namely, a thorough and rigid, and not a sham, inspection.

In my judgment the amendment, as reported by you, fails to accomplish this object; whereas the Beveridge amendment and the House amendment, with the changes which Mr. Adams has stated he will gladly accept, both substantially accomplish the purpose I have in view. I will, accordingly, gladly accept either, or accept any alteration of either, or of both which will accomplish this end.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.  
Hon. James W. Wadsworth,  
Chairman Committee on Agriculture.  
Mr. Wadsworth is in New York to-day. It is not known whether he will reply to President Roosevelt's letter. I only fail to say that the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture has the absolute confidence of his colleagues on the committee and in the House, without regard to party. He is a man of great wealth, a gentleman-farmer of Genesee county, an expert in the raising of horses for generations, and has given very close attention to the work of his committee. It is believed that, while he does not want to do that which is unfair to the masses of the people, his regard for "vested interests" is not so great as that of the rights of the masses of the people.

#### Statement by Beveridge.

Senator Beveridge to-day made the following statement in reference to the controversy between the President and Mr. Wadsworth regarding the amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill reported by Mr. Wadsworth's committee:

"In my opinion, the Wadsworth substitute does make the omission referred to. It provides, to use its exact language, 'that the night inspectors of all meat food products, and for the purposes of such examination and inspection, said inspectors shall have access at all times to every part of said establishment.'"

"The Wadsworth substitute does not permit inspectors to packing houses, and that is the omission referred to. But at night, when no meat is supposed to be done and no meat supposed to be inspected, is the time when improper practices are said to occur in the packing houses. Certainly then, the time when any improper practices would occur."

"Therefore my bill provided that the inspectors 'shall have access during the night time as well as during the day time to every part of any establishment heretofore and hereafter without respect to whether or not any slaughtering or other work is being done therein.'"

"The purpose of this was to put the packing-houses under the surveillance of the inspectors when closed, as well as when open. This provision, which I deem important, the Wadsworth substitute omits. Mr. Wadsworth thinks his language covers this point. I do not. At the very least, therefore, there is an omission of the best remedy for the evils of this, affecting the health and lives of the people, its provisions should be clear beyond cavil and dispute. The President and Mr. Reynolds all agree that the language of my amendment is far preferable to that of the Wadsworth substitute."

"The amendments to the House substitute, which they have sent to Mr. Adams, of the House committee, have been submitted to me. If adopted, these amendments will make the substitute substantially the same as my bill to all intents and purposes, although the language is not so clear."

**TO YOU WHO SUFFER FROM MALARIA**  
Read What Another Has to Say For  
**ELXIR BABEK**

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 19, 1906.  
It is with pleasure that I speak of the benefit I received from the use of "Babek." After three years of constant treatment with the best known remedies for malaria, I was induced to try "Babek," by first taking a dose of calomel the effect upon the disease was most marked after using the first bottle; the second, however, brought permanent and lasting relief. Four years have passed, and I have not had a return of the symptoms. I am able to report equally as good results in the case of two members of my family.

THOMAS J. JONES, Ph.D. D.D.  
Accept no substitute, but insist on the genuine. It has no equal in the world.  
For sale by all druggists.

#### "Berry's for Clothes."



June 17th, 1878--Battle of Bunker Hill--181 years ago.

Suppose we speak to-day about our American woollens, made from American sheep, manufactured by American machinery, cut and built into suits by American tailors.

\$18.00 buys one of these patriotic suits.

Boys' Suits.

Every day marks the reduction of suits from the \$8 and \$6 grades, enriching the offerings here now at \$3.80.

As soon as the size scale is broken, straight they go to the sacrifice!

Sizes, 2-12 to 17 years.

Everything else for your boys' summer wear.

**O.H. Berry & Co.**  
MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING

and plain. The President has read this statement.

At a conference of the members of the House Committee on Agriculture to-day it was decided to have a regular committee meeting Monday, when the suggestions of the President as to the substitute bill will be formally considered. The President's desire to have a court review of the inspection is regarded as perhaps the question which will be most difficult of agreement. There is little opposition to striking out the court review proposition from the substitute, but the President wishes to go a step further, according to the representation of Mr. Adams.

In several places in the substitute he wishes the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture to be made the final decision regarding matters of inspection and the healthfulness of the products. The lawyers on the committee pointed out to-day that to strike out the court review and insert these discretionary clauses, would take away the right of appeal to the courts, except on the constitutional ground of confiscation of property. The committee has decided that where the law leaves a matter to the discretion of the heads of an executive department, the courts cannot review the exercise of that discretion, except it results in confiscation. The President wishes the labels on the packages of meat foods to bear the date of manufacture, and the discretion of this suggestion is said to have developed some opposition also, but not decided.

#### Will Bow to President.

The substitute will be brought up in the House next Tuesday. It is reported that material concessions will be made in order to get the bill in such shape that it will meet the approval of the President. The truth of the matter is that the members are not working at home that would count on election day, and maybe turn the scale. The political side of the question is exercising a powerful influence. Popular sentiment is overwhelmingly in favor of making the packing-houses bear the burden of inspection. Whether it be wiser or juster to require that the burden be borne out of the general treasury does not carry as great weight with the average representative, perhaps, as the consideration that the packers have friends among the voters. It is that the demand for inspection, the cost of which shall be borne by the beef trust, is so general.

The following is but a sample of many letters which Representative Lamb and other Democratic members of the committee are receiving from constituents. This letter is from a prominent business man in Richmond:

"Capt. John Lamb, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.  
"My Dear Captain: The main purpose of this letter, I suppose, is to hold me in the stance that you have taken with reference to the beef trust. The idea of a lot of people being influenced for the sake of saving their constituents a few dollars and hurting the sale of cattle is certainly not very patriotic, when the health and reputation of this great country is at stake. I see by the papers that you have gotten a good many telegrams expressing opposition to the beef trust people paying the cost of the inspection, but I can assure you every one who has taken with me the same view that I do, and I think that you can feel easy that in expressing your conscientious feelings on the subject that you are representing the best element of your constituents."

"The truth of the business is that there is so much race and selfishness being shown in the big corporations that I am pretty much a Socialist, and unless the big corporations and railroads permit themselves to be taken in under the name of a reasonable way, the first thing they know their business will be taken away from them by the extreme action of some wild leader, who will have the backing of a great mass of people, simply from exasperation."

"When the House must come up, as I have no doubt it will, I think I can be of some help to you, but, of course, the position I am in will preclude my taking any open part in it. If you get in a place where it will do you any good, you are at perfect liberty to use the contents of this letter, but, of course, do not use my name."

#### Dangerous Precedent.

It is believed that the people will approve the course of the President is practically forcing Congress to enact a rigid meat inspection law. Evidence of this is numerous and are multiplying.

But the very serious aspect of the events of the past three days should not be overlooked, nor should the final victory of the President, which now appears to be well-nigh inevitable, cause the people to forget the fact that he has violated cherished traditions that have held the government from each other, a fundamental principle of the Constitution, was insisted upon by the founders of the government with a unanimity that was most significant. Mr. Roosevelt has disregarded it in many ways, and instances, but in none more strikingly than in this incident relating to beef inspection. This long step towards absolute blotting out

#### "Berry's for Clothes."



Negligee Shirts—all new designs.

In the better grades, modest colors are at the front—quiet patterns on white grounds—\$1.50 to \$3.80.

Pleated goods in plain white are in demand; with these the scarf may be strong in color.

\$1.00.

Many like the coat shirt. It's here—\$1.50 up.

Panama Hats, \$7.80—worth \$10 and \$12.50.

Dealers marvel how we sell such handsome Panamas under-price. They are of the highest class, and regularly would have to be sold at \$10 or \$12.50.

Importing direct in large lots explains it.

Several styles; \$7.80.

**O.H. Berry & Co.**  
MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING

of the line of demarcation between the executive department and the legislative department, threatens to be fraught with most serious consequences.

#### BITTER FEELING IN CONGRESS GROWING

Present Situation One of Most Remarkable in History of the Country.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16.—Veterans in Congress say they cannot recall a time when there was more bitterness and hard feeling in Congress than exists now. The present situation goes the old Cleveland feud one better, and harks back to the period of Andy Johnson, the graybeards say. The Senate and the House are mad with each other. Democrats and Republicans are fusing over the railroad rate bill and calling each other hard names; many House Republicans are furious with the President over the Wadsworth episode. Speaker Cannon is indignant and resentful over misrepresentations as to his attitude on the pure-food bill, and some of his friends are wondering who is responsible for them.

"Taken by and large, the situation on the hill is just about as nasty as can be. Adjournment day, which, earlier in the week, seemed to be in sight, is remote. Absentee senators and representatives who thought legislation was 'all buttoned up,' as Speaker Cannon says, are coming back to Washington, and European bookings are being canceled. Aldrich, Allison and the other 'pacifiers' are stirring themselves, however, in efforts to pour oil on the troubled waters.

Alleged Executive Interference.

The Senate and House are becoming so sensitive on the subject of alleged executive interference in legislation that Republicans of prominence in both branches have been very much estranged from the President, while Democrats are fairly frothing at the mouth.

Speaker Cannon's friends were in a white heat of rage to-day over the misrepresentation of the Speaker's position toward the pure-food bill. The Chicago Tribune which came to-day says the Speaker has been forced to 'yield' to the President and allow a rule for the pure-food bill. The Speaker's friends say the Speaker has not been opposed to the pure-food bill, and told its promoters weeks ago that if they could not get the bill in due order, they must help them get a rule. The President has not made unusual efforts to forward the pure-food bill nor to force the Speaker to take action.

The President has, however, made most earnest efforts to have the Speaker jump through the immigration bill under a rule, when the Lodge amendment as to head tax and educational test should not be exposed to a separate vote in the House. He has urged and urged the Speaker to put the immigration bill ahead of the pure-food bill.

The misrepresentations of the Speaker's position toward the pure-food bill which started a couple of weeks ago have produced results already.

The Speaker has been receiving letters threatening personal violence to him, and the masses have been turned over to the postal authorities for action. The situation over the railroad rate bill is very ugly. The conferees spent nearly all of yesterday in bitter wrangling, the Democrats, so it is reported, making charges of bad faith against the Republicans. It will probably be very late in the session when the conferees report.

#### The Record So Far.

Up to this time Congress has been very independent about legislation, and its actions have not justified the idea that the President has been very successful in imposing his will upon the legislative branch. A resume of the legislation shows:

That the President was utterly defeated on the Santo Domingo treaty.  
That he failed by a long shot in getting all he demanded in the railroad rate bill.  
That the statehood bill as finally passed was very different from the measure he recommended.  
That he will not get his Philippine tariff bill through.

**CHICAGO AFTER PACKING PLANTS**

City Health Department Send Notice to Companies, Ordering Immediate Improvements.

(By Associated Press.)

CHICAGO, June 16.—The city health department yesterday sent its first official written notices to the packing companies at the Union Stockyards, to improve the sanitary conditions of their plants. The packers were instructed that they must within three days discard the filthy tables and benches and provide cleaner rooms and tools and correct some of the present unsanitary conditions. Structural changes in the buildings, including new toilet rooms and more ventilation and light, must be made within thirty days.

## INJURIES FATAL TO CONGRESSMAN



COLONEL RUFUS E. LESTER.

Colonel Lester, of Savannah, Dies from Effects of Fall Through Skylight.

WAS WIDELY KNOWN IN SOUTH

Supposed That He Was Searching for Grandchildren on Roof When Accident Occurred.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16.—Representative Rufus E. Lester, of Savannah, Ga., died at the Calvo apartment house this evening at 8:22 o'clock, as the result of injury sustained in a fall through a skylight last night. Although Colonel Lester recovered consciousness sufficiently to recognize his wife and young granddaughters, who were with him at the time of his death, he did not say anything which threw light on the manner in which he was injured.

About 8 o'clock last night Colonel Lester took the elevator to the top floor of the apartment in which he lived. Nobody saw him after he left the car until he was found, terribly mangled, thirty feet beneath a shattered skylight, through which he had fallen. Colonel Lester was in search of his grandchildren, the supposition is that he went to the roof, thinking that the little girls might be there, looking at an airship which was to make an ascent at a local amusement park. His eyes were poor, and it is supposed that he did not see the skylight.

Shock Caused Death.

Both Colonel Lester's legs were crushed

by the fall, his arm was badly sprained, and the shock was such that he seemed to be unable to rally.

Physicians said he sustained no internal injuries, but only one child living, Mrs. Edward Karrow, of Savannah, who is at sea on her way from Savannah to Boston, and cannot be reached with the news of her father's death until the arrival of the steamer at Boston to-morrow. Although funeral arrangements cannot be completed until Mrs. Karrow lands, it is likely that the body will be taken from the city Monday evening, so far as they could ascertain, but expressed the belief that shock was responsible for his death.

Colonel Lester had been prominent in Southern politics for more than thirty years. He was born in Burke county, Ga., December 12, 1837; graduated at Mercer University, Georgia, 1857; admitted to the bar in Savannah and commenced the practice of law in 1859; entered the military service of the Confederate States in 1861; remained in the service till the end of the war, resumed the practice of law at the close of the war; was State senator from the First Senatorial District of Georgia, 1870-1873; was president of the Senate during the last three years of service; was Mayor of Savannah from January, 1883, to January, 1885; was elected to the Fifty-first, Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Congresses, and re-elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress without opposition, receiving 4,349 votes.

Was Widely Known.

Colonel Lester had been prominent in Southern politics for more than thirty years. He was born in Burke county, Ga., December 12, 1837; graduated at Mercer University, Georgia, 1857; admitted to the bar in Savannah and commenced the practice of law in 1859; entered the military service of the Confederate States in 1861; remained in the service till the end of the war, resumed the practice of law at the close of the war; was State senator from the First Senatorial District of Georgia, 1870-1873; was president of the Senate during the last three years of service; was Mayor of Savannah from January, 1883, to January, 1885; was elected to the Fifty-first, Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Congresses, and re-elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress without opposition, receiving 4,349 votes.

Both Colonel Lester's legs were crushed

## Day's Work in Congress.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16.—The House, by a vote of 123 to 83, to-day adopted the Senate resolution providing for the purchase of material and equipment for use in the construction of the Panama Canal of domestic manufacturers and of the lowest responsible bidder.

## THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Sunday and Monday: Virginia—Partly cloudy Sunday and Monday; showers in southern portion, variable winds.

North Carolina—Showers Sunday and Monday; winds becoming northeasterly, increasing.

Conditions Yesterday.

Richmond's weather was showery and warm. Range of thermometer: 74 A. M. to 78 P. M. Mean temperature yesterday, 73.2. Normal temperature for June, 73.2. Departure from normal temperature, 0.

Highest temperature yesterday, 77. Lowest temperature yesterday, 62. Mean temperature yesterday, 73.2. Normal temperature for June, 73.2. Departure from normal temperature, 0.

Thermometer This Day Last Year

9 A. M. to 8 P. M. 74 to 78. 12 M. to 12 M. 72 to 76. 3 P. M. to 3 P. M. 70 to 74. Average, 73.2.

Conditions in Important Cities.

(At 3 P. M., Eastern Time.)  
Place. Weather.  
Asheville, N. C. 64 Rain  
Augusta, Ga. 70 Rain  
Atlanta, Ga. 75 Rain  
Charlotte, N. C. 66 Rain  
Charleston, S. C. 73 Rain  
Galveston, Tex. 82 Clear  
Hartford, Conn. 68 P. cloudy  
Jacksonville, Fla. 84 Rain  
Key West, Fla. 74 Rain  
New Orleans, La. 80 P. cloudy  
Norfolk, Va. 74 Rain  
Savannah, Ga. 78 Rain  
Wilmington, N. C. 74 Rain

Miniature Almanac.

Sun rises 4:49. Moon rises 2:19. Sun sets 7:31. Moon sets 11:33. Morning 1:33. Evening 1:33.

## BEAUTIFY THE COMPLEXION

IN TEN DAYS.

**Nadinola**

The UNEQUALLED BEAUTIFIER, endorsed by thousands, guaranteed to remove freckles, pimples, all facial discolorations and restore the beauty of youth. The worst cases in twenty days. 50c, and \$1.00 at all leading drug stores, or by mail. Prepared by NATIONAL TOILET CO., Paris, France.

**WALTER D. MOSES & Co.**  
OLDEST MUSIC HOUSE IN VIRGINIA  
103 E. BROAD ST.

## Learn What the Home Folks Think of the Pianola.



It's true that the world's greatest musicians all praise the Pianola and Pianola Piano—that hundreds of schools and colleges use them in their musical departments. In fact, that all music lovers recommend them.

But we want you to ask your FRIENDS and NEIGHBORS what THEY think of these instruments! See if they don't tell you that the Pianola and Pianola Piano pay a bigger pleasure dividend than any known instrument.

Scores of Homes Right About You Contain a Pianola or Pianola Piano

You know the Metrostyle Pianola can be attached to any piano, and that the Pianola Piano has a Pianola built inside its case. In no case is hand playing interfered with. If you want to enable yourself or family to play any piece at once, place a Pianola or Pianola Piano in your home.

Pianolas, \$250; Pianola Pianos, \$550, upwards. Easy monthly payments. We are sole agents here. This is the Moses line of Pianolas:

Steinway, Hardman, Kimball, Standard, Haines, Weser, Brewster, Hensel.

## ANOTHER STAR ADDED TO FLAG

President Signs Bill Admitting Oklahoma and Indian Territory as One State.

AN INTERESTING CEREMONY

Congratulations for Beveridge and Hamilton—Quill from Oklahoma Eagle Used.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Another star was added to the Union to-day when President Roosevelt signed the bill admitting Oklahoma and Indian Territories as one State. The measure also provided that Arizona and New Mexico may be admitted to Statehood, as the State of Arizona, provided the people of the Territories vote in favor of admission on the terms submitted to them by Congress.

The signing of the measure was made the occasion of an interesting ceremony. Senator Hamilton, respectively, the chairman of the Senate and of the House Committees on Territories, who have worked long and hard to bring about the enactment of the measure, were present, as also were Delegate McGuire, of Oklahoma, and a delegation of residents of Oklahoma. Delegate Andrews, of New Mexico, Secretary Loeb and several others. Just before the President signed the bill Ambassador von Sternburg, Germany, was welcomed into the office, and he too, witnessed the ceremony. The President used two pens in signing the measure, writing his first name, "Theodore," with a solid gold pen presented by the people of Arizona, and his family name, "Roosevelt," with an eagle's quill taken from an American eagle in Oklahoma.

President's Advice.

After the signing of the bill President Roosevelt congratulated Senator Beveridge and Representative Hamilton, the members of their long and arduous labors in connection with the measure. He expressed in strong terms, the hope that the people of Arizona and New Mexico would avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them by the law to come into the Union as a State. From every viewpoint he said he regarded this as the best thing for them to do, as they now were offered an opportunity which might not again be offered them in a score of years. The President said, too, he had a personal interest in the admission of Arizona and New Mexico, as many of his friends resided in those Territories. He added that he hoped sincerely the people of the Territories would not lose the opportunity thus presented to them.

Captured After Eleven Years.

(By Associated Press.)  
CHARLESTON, S. C., June 16.—Chief of Police E. J. Connelley, of Charleston, to-day with Jesse Cain (colored), who escaped from a Florida jail eleven years ago while under sentence of death.

Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16.—The Senate spent the entire day debating the bill to incorporate a ship canal connecting Lake Erie with the Ohio River and again adjourned without action on it. The bill was savagely attacked by Senator Patterson as in the interest of speculation, and was as savagely defended by Senators Knox and Nixon. Senator La Follette offered a number of amendments to the measure, but they were laid on the table. During a lull in the proceedings, the acting president promptly announced his signature to the statehood bill. The Senate adjourned at 4:30 P. M. for want of a quorum.

REBUKE OFFICIALS FOR VIOLATING LAW

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16.—To prevent abuses that may grow out of the construction of law in respect to the making of contracts by the heads of the departments, without express authority therefor, or the direct appropriation of money to carry out the wishes of Congress, the House to-day adopted the following amendment to the sundry civil bill: "No act of Congress hereafter passed shall be construed to make an appropriation out of the treasury of the United States or to authorize the execution of a contract involving the payment of money in excess of appropriations made by law unless such act shall in specific terms declare an appropriation to be made or that a contract may be executed."

It is thought that this may be a mild way of rebuking officials for departing from the letter of the law.

**Planters National Bank.**

Savings Department, RICHMOND, VA.

Capital, \$300,000.00

Surplus and Profits, \$900,000.00

Some people inherit wealth—they are lucky. But the majority work and save and FORCE fortune to come their way. YOU can do that.

\$1.00 starts a savings account. Three per cent. compound interest. Special attention to mail deposits.

**Planters National Bank.**

Savings Department, RICHMOND, VA.

Capital, \$300,000.00

Surplus and Profits, \$900,000.00